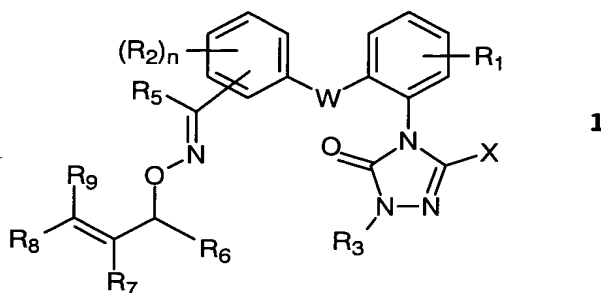


We claim:

1. An oxime ether compound of the formula 1

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where:

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W is  $-\text{OCH}_2-$ ,  $-\text{C}(\text{R}_{10})=\text{N}-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-$ ;

X is halogen,  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ -alkyl,  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ -alkoxy;

20

$\text{R}_1$  is H,  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ -alkyl, halogen, nitro, CN, halo- $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ -alkyl,  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ -alkoxy;

$\text{R}_2$  is H,  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ -alkyl, halogen, nitro, CN, halo- $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ -alkyl,  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ -alkoxy;

25

n is 1 or 2;

$\text{R}_3$  is H,  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ -alkyl;

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$\text{R}_5$  is H,  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ -alkyl,  $\text{C}_2$ - $\text{C}_4$ -alkenyl;

$\text{R}_6$  is H,  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ -alkyl,  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ -haloalkyl,  $\text{C}_2$ - $\text{C}_4$ -alkenyl, aryl;

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$\text{R}_7$  is H, halogen,  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_6$ -alkyl,  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_6$ -haloalkyl,  $\text{C}_2$ - $\text{C}_6$ -alkenyl,  $\text{C}_2$ - $\text{C}_6$ -haloalkenyl,  $\text{C}_3$ - $\text{C}_6$ -cycloalkyl,  $\text{C}_3$ - $\text{C}_6$ -halocycloalkyl, unsubstituted or substituted aryl;

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$\text{R}_8$  is H, halogen,  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_6$ -alkyl,  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_6$ -haloalkyl,  $\text{C}_2$ - $\text{C}_6$ -alkenyl,  $\text{C}_2$ - $\text{C}_6$ -haloalkenyl,  $\text{C}_3$ - $\text{C}_6$ -cycloalkyl,  $\text{C}_3$ - $\text{C}_6$ -halocycloalkyl, unsubstituted or substituted aryl, or

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5 R<sub>7</sub> and R<sub>8</sub>, together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached, form an unsaturated heterocycle having 5 or 6 ring atoms and one or two heteroatoms, independently of one another selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur, which heterocycle may be substituted by one or two radicals which, independently of one another, are selected from the group consisting of C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, halogen, nitro, CN, halo-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, OH, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, unsubstituted or substituted aryl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkenyl, 10 halo-C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkynyl, halo-C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkynyl;

15 R<sub>9</sub> is H, halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkenyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-halocycloalkyl, unsubstituted or substituted aryl;

15 R<sub>10</sub> is H, halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl.

2. A compound of the formula 1 as claimed in claim 1 where:

20 W is -OCH<sub>2</sub>-, -C(R<sub>10</sub>)=N-O-CH<sub>2</sub>;

X is halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy;

25 R<sub>1</sub> is H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, halogen, halo-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;

R<sub>2</sub> is H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, halogen, halo-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;

R<sub>3</sub> is H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;

30 n is 1 or 2;

R<sub>5</sub> is H or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;

35 R<sub>6</sub> is H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, halo-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;

R<sub>7</sub> is H, halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, halo-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-halocycloalkyl, phenyl;

40 R<sub>8</sub> is H, halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, halo-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-halocycloalkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, phenyl which may be substituted by one or two halogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl; or

45 R<sub>7</sub> and R<sub>8</sub>, together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached, form an unsaturated heterocycle having 5 or 6 ring atoms and one or two heteroatoms, independently of one another selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur,

which heterocycle may be substituted by one or two radicals which, independently of one another, are C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, halogen, halo-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy and phenyl which may be substituted by one or two halogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;

5

R<sub>9</sub> is H, halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, halo-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-halocycloalkyl, phenyl;

10 R<sub>10</sub> is H, halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl.

3. A compound of the formula 1 as claimed in claim 1 or 2 where:

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W is -OCH<sub>2</sub>-, -C(R<sub>10</sub>)=N-O-CH<sub>2</sub>;

X is halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy;

R<sub>1</sub> is H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;

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R<sub>2</sub> is H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;

n is 1 or 2;

R<sub>3</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;

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R<sub>5</sub> is H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;

R<sub>6</sub> is H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;

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R<sub>7</sub> is H, halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl;

R<sub>8</sub> is H, halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl; or

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R<sub>7</sub> and R<sub>8</sub>, together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached, form a thiophenyl, furanyl, oxazolyl or thiazolyl radical, where these groups may have one or two substituents which are selected independently of one another from the group consisting of C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, halogen and phenyl which may be substituted by one or two halogen;

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R<sub>9</sub> is H, halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl;

R<sub>10</sub> is H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl.

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4. A compound of the formula 1 as claimed in any of the preceding claims where:

5       W    is  $-\text{OCH}_2-$ ,  $-\text{C}(\text{R}_{10})=\text{N}-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2$ ;

      X    is  $\text{C}_1-\text{C}_4$ -alkoxy;

$\text{R}_1$    is H;

10        $\text{R}_2$    is H,  $\text{C}_1-\text{C}_4$ -alkyl;

      n    is 1 or 2;

$\text{R}_3$    is  $\text{C}_1-\text{C}_4$ -alkyl;

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$\text{R}_5$    is H,  $\text{C}_1-\text{C}_4$ -alkyl;

$\text{R}_6$    is H,  $\text{C}_1-\text{C}_4$ -alkyl;

20        $\text{R}_7$    is H, halogen;

$\text{R}_8$    is H,  $\text{C}_1-\text{C}_4$ -alkyl, halogen; or

25        $\text{R}_7$  and  $\text{R}_8$ , together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached, form a thiophenyl or oxazolyl radical, where these groups may be substituted by one or two halogen or phenyl and the phenyl may be substituted by one or two halogen;

30        $\text{R}_9$    is H, halogen;

$\text{R}_{10}$    is H,  $\text{C}_1-\text{C}_4$ -alkyl.

35       5. The use of the compounds of the formula 1 as claimed in any of claims 1 to 4 as fungicides or for controlling pests.

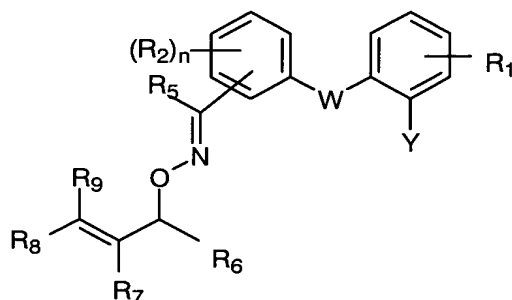
      6. A fungicide, comprising solid and/or liquid carriers and a fungicidally effective amount of at least one compound of the formula 1 as claimed in claim 1.

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      7. A method for controlling fungi, wherein the fungi or the materials, plants, seeds or the soil threatened by fungal attack is treated with a fungicidally effective amount of at least one compound of the formula 1 as claimed in claim 1.

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8. A composition for controlling pests, comprising inert additives and a pesticidally effective amount of at least one compound of the formula 1 as claimed in claim 1.
- 5 9. A method for controlling pests, wherein the pests and/or their habitat are treated with a pesticidally effective amount of at least one compound of the formula 1 as claimed in claim 1.
- 10 10. A compound of the formula 6



in which

W, R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>5</sub>, R<sub>6</sub>, R<sub>7</sub>, R<sub>8</sub>, R<sub>9</sub> and n are as defined in any of  
25 claims 1 to 4 and Y is NH<sub>2</sub>.

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